

TRAVIS WINS OVER ROBERTS

AND HENRY ROBERTS FLEES IN DISMAY.

When Roberts appeared on a stage for the first time, he was met by a hostile reception. He was not only in the hands of the audience, but he was also in the hands of the press. He was not only in the hands of the audience, but he was also in the hands of the press.

The political fate of the two veteran Republican leaders was involved in the contest in the Fifth and Eleventh Assembly districts. In the Fifth, former Senator Eugene M. Travis, who had been the leader for ten or twelve years, was opposed by a host of malcontents, headed by James H. Woodruff, first as the local party boss and then as State chairman. While Mr. Woodruff himself early in the campaign announced that he would keep his hands off in the Sharkey-Fuller fight, his close friends have not had a chance to furnish all the aid possible to the supporters of Fuller, and yesterday all hands admitted that a Sharkey victory would mean a bad blow at Woodruff's prestige.

From start to finish Sharkey proclaimed his fight was not only to preserve his own political domain but to inaugurate a movement for the dethronement of Timothy L. Woodruff, first as the local party boss and then as State chairman. While Mr. Woodruff himself early in the campaign announced that he would keep his hands off in the Sharkey-Fuller fight, his close friends have not had a chance to furnish all the aid possible to the supporters of Fuller, and yesterday all hands admitted that a Sharkey victory would mean a bad blow at Woodruff's prestige.

In the Eleventh Assembly district, Postmaster George H. Roberts, who has long been the leader, had a clash a couple of months ago with Senator Eugene M. Travis, and it resulted in a primary battle yesterday. While Mr. Woodruff has not figured as conspicuously in this contest as in the Fifth, it has been generally understood that he was strongly in favor of Roberts, and that a victory for Travis, like one for Sharkey, would be hailed with joy by the foes of the State chairman.

In the primary contest in the Fifth district, Sharkey scored a sweeping victory over Fuller, winning out by a majority of 539 out of a total vote of over 2,700. Sharkey carried eighteen election districts and Fuller only five.

There was great rejoicing at the Sharkey headquarters while the returns were being received and Sharkey repeated his frequent cry, "primary declaration that his triumph really meant the early political downfall of Timothy L. Woodruff."

The result in the Eleventh district was a decisive victory for Senator Travis, who polled 1,392 votes to 1,008 for Roberts. Postmaster Roberts received the returns at the Clarendon Hotel, where he established political headquarters a couple of weeks ago. His friends were disappointed in his defeat, but Mr. Roberts himself professed to be entirely undisturbed over the outcome.

The opponents of Mr. Woodruff were jubilant last night over the triumphs of Sharkey and Travis and predicted that the hostilities against the State chairman would not take definite shape and be prosecuted with vigor. Col. Michael J. Duffy, who is in control in the First Assembly district, was especially jubilant over Sharkey's victory. He will take no further part in the threatened upheaval in the Republican organization in Kings county.

The two contests in the Democratic ranks resulted in a victory for Senator McCarran's representatives, John W. Carter, winning out handily against the young Edward Gilman in the Fifteenth district and Magistrate Nauman scoring an easy victory over Henry P. Molloy in the Seventeenth.

The vote in the Fifteenth was: Carpenter, 1,624; Gilman, 906. The vote in the Seventeenth was: Nauman, 1,336; Molloy, 814. Mr. Nauman was elected in the complete control of Senator McCarran.

YACHT SAILOR LOST IN STORM

Men From W. S. Kilmer's Romk Face Death in Disastrous Boat.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 24.—After drifting about for an hour in a disabled launch a mile from shore in the gale of Monday evening, one of their number already drowned and the rest fearing death, six of the crew of W. S. Kilmer's yacht Romk were reached by a boat from E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneda. The drowned man was August Johnson, a Swede, aged 30.

Just before the storm began the launch had gone from the yacht to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The launch was disabled after the storm broke the launch out from the club, but when about three-quarters of a mile from shore she became disabled. The yacht sent three men in a cutter to the relief of the launch and among them was Johnson. When trying to get near enough to the launch to pass a rope for towing a heavy wave lifted the launch out of the water and as she came down she struck the cutter, capsizing and throwing its occupants into the water. Johnson was struck in the head by a hole pin and stunned. His companions pulled him up on the keel of the boat but another wave came and he sank before assistance could be rendered.

The other men clinging to the launch. Those on the yacht had a full view of the launch but were helpless to help. People at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club also saw the plight of the launch but could do nothing.

After a time E. C. Benedict, at his home at Indian Harbor, heard their cries for help and had men employed at his place launch a boat. They put out and in a short time took the endangered aboard their boat.

GIVES ALL TO OLD SWEETHEART.

Aged Eccentric Cuts Off All Relatives in Favor of Woman He Once Loved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—When the will of William B. King, an eccentric old citizen of Johnston, was filed in the Probate Court of that town to-day it was discovered that he had bequeathed his entire property, amounting to \$25,000, to his former sweetheart, Miss Louise B. Blankenburg.

King was 77 years old when he died on September 13. He was in the village, where he had been a lifelong resident, had overheard of Miss Blankenburg, except King's sister, who admitted that there was such a person.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Sun received yesterday a check for \$500 from "A. K." for the widow of William B. King. The check was dated September 13, 1907, and was payable to the widow of William B. King.

RAINIER BY GERMAN METHOD.

Patented Design of Rainier Motor Cars.

Patented Design of Rainier Motor Cars. The Rainier Motor Cars are the only ones in the world that are built by the German method.

The Rainier Motor Cars are the only ones in the world that are built by the German method. They are built by the German method, and they are the only ones in the world that are built by the German method.

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PERSIA PARALLELED.

Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907 Great Strength in the Near East.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The official text of the Anglo-Russian treaty has been issued. It confirms the forecasts made in the dispatches to THE SUN.

The principal clauses provide for the division of Persia into three spheres of commercial influence. The northern sphere is allotted to Russia, the middle sphere will be neutral, and the southern is allotted to Great Britain.

ABDUL AZIZ WANTS A LOAN.

Sends an Embassy to Paris for the Moroccan Crown Jewels in Paris.

TANGIER, Sept. 24.—Mohammed Jazi, brother of the Moroccan Minister of Finance, has started for Paris to negotiate a loan for Sultan Abdul Aziz on the jewels and precious stones belonging to the Crown, which are valued at \$3,000,000.

AMERICAN IN AUTO SMASH.

Gabriel Gates's Car Hits That of Gaston Dreyfus Near Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—There was an automobile collision to-day in the park at Maison Latite between cars belonging to Gaston Dreyfus, a noted sportsman, and Gabriel Gates, a wealthy American, whose chauffeur was injured.

WU TING-FANG SURELY COMING.

Imperial Decree Names Genial Chinaman as Minister to Washington.

PEKIN, Sept. 24.—An imperial edict was issued to-day appointing Wu Ting-fang Chinese Minister to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The announcement from Pekin that Wu Ting-fang had been actually gazetted for appointment as Minister to the United States caused no surprise at the State Department. In fact it was anticipated. While this Government has received no formal announcement from the Chinese Government that Mr. Wu has been selected for the post, it may be regarded as certain that there will be no further delay in his return.

Although it is a policy followed by most countries to ask the Government to which a Minister is to be accredited if he will be accompanied by a family, it is not always followed by China. In fact diplomatic etiquette requires it only in the appointment of an Ambassador. The policy followed by China is to officially announce the appointment of a Minister and then give the Government to which it is desired to send him an opportunity to make objection if it desires.

Wu Ting-fang has occupied before the post to which he was appointed to-day. He was recalled from Washington in 1903 and was succeeded by Sir Chen Tung Liang. He was recalled from Washington in 1903 and was succeeded by Sir Chen Tung Liang. He was recalled from Washington in 1903 and was succeeded by Sir Chen Tung Liang.

The storm from the Gulf which passed over this region on Monday with heavy rainfall had disappeared yesterday. The low area from the Northwest was central over the northern Lake region, distributing showers over the Lakes and into New England and New York.

The pressure was low over most of the eastern half of the country. Low areas were appearing also in the Southwest, but in the Rocky Mountain section and the Northwest the pressure was high. Warmer weather prevailed in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the lower Lake region and the Southwest and it was much cooler in the upper Mississippi Valley and west into Montana.

In this city the day was fair until late afternoon, when showers fell; warmer, wind fresh to brisk southwest; average humidity, 98 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 3 A. M., 30.06; at 3 P. M., 30.10.

The temperature yesterday, as reported by the United States Weather Bureau, is shown in the following table:

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW: For eastern New York, fair; cooler to-day; brisk westerly winds; fair to showers; for New England, fair to day; except showers in northern and eastern Maine; cooler; brisk to light westerly winds; fair to-morrow. For eastern Pennsylvania, fair; cooler to-day; westerly, fair, cooler to-day; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds; fair to-morrow.

Rainier
"THE PULLMAN OF Motor Cars"

THE Rainier's superior lines for gentlemen's use is proven again this season by the number of cars sold and the kind of men who buy and drive them.

Immediate Deliveries.

We offer one Lightning Model C, also one Rainier Landau for immediate delivery. Both can have bodies constructed by the well known coach builders Bar & Co.

They invite particular attention for their extremely elegant appearance and luxurious appointments.



The RAINIER CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 50th St. NEW YORK

ALTON IMMUNE; LANDIS ANGRY

STARTS THE GRAND JURY AFTER STANDARD OIL AGAIN.

President of Indiana Co. Must Make Good His Charge That Others are Equally Guilty—Arraigns Alton's Methods in Excluding Grand Jury From Service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Judge Kenesaw M. Landis to-day directed a new and unexpected move against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

The Judge also announced to the special Grand Jury assembled in his court that the promise of immunity made by the Department of Justice to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company must be observed.

Then instead of the expected discharge of the jury came the new attack on the Indiana Oil Company in answer to what the Judge considered reflection on the honor of his court.

A subpoena was ordered issued for James A. Moffett, president of the corporation, and the Grand Jury was instructed to hold itself in readiness to investigate charges credited to Mr. Moffett in a pamphlet circulated in the name of the Standard Oil Company.

Judge Landis read from the little yellow backed booklet an extract from a statement credited to Mr. Moffett, in which it was said:

"Thousands of tons of freight have been shipped from these points during the fifteen years past under the same circumstances as the Standard shipments, and if the Standard is guilty in this case so is practically every other shipper in this great manufacturing territory. Is there a person selecting the Standard as a victim?"

Then, extending his finger impressively toward the Grand Jurors and speaking in a low voice that filled the silent courtroom, Judge Landis said:

"I hope I do not need to say to you, gentlemen, that the highest ambition I have as an occupant of this bench is that no man may truthfully allege what is contained in this pamphlet."

"It shall never be truthfully said that this Court has unfairly discriminated against any defendant appearing before it nor that it has been guilty of inflicting upon one guilty party the punishment that should be meted out to others. It is my highest ambition to administer the authority vested in me so that no man can have just cause to claim unfairness."

"I charge you to listen to the testimony of President Moffett at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning and give careful attention to it. And if he gives you information confirming of these alleged statements you need no instruction from me as to what you are called upon to do other than to do your duty."

It was an unexpected move on the part of the Court that clearly surprised his auditors and was apparently as much of a surprise to the District Attorney as it was to the counsel of the two corporations involved.

If Mr. Moffett accepts the challenge of Judge Landis and makes good his charge it is predicted that wholesale prosecutions of shippers in the Whiting district may follow.

The appearance of Mr. Moffett was ordered for next Tuesday at 10 A. M., and the Grand Jury was excused until that time.

In informing the Grand Jury that it had no duty to perform with reference to the Alton, thereby granting the railroad immunity from prosecution for rebates granted the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Judge Landis followed the recommendation of Attorney-General Bonaparte, who in a letter addressed to United States District Attorney Sims and read by him in court set forth that the Department of

Justice could not in good faith proceed against the Alton in view of promises made to the officials of the road in return for their testimony. It was on this testimony that the Standard Oil Company was found guilty and fined \$25,000.

That Judge Landis vehemently disapproved of the action of the Department in allowing the Alton to go unscathed was emphasized by the sharp language in which he recited its part in the Standard Oil case and in the severe arraignment to which he subjected its methods.

"Among other things that appeared," he declared, "and weighed heavily in the stand taken by this Court in calling this Grand Jury together for the hearing of evidence against the Alton road was the keeping of false records by this railway company, records which the auditor of the road kept, containing false entries of fictitious transactions, and by means of which the road's accounts with its station agents were balanced falsely. There are many men in the penitentiary to-day," and the Judge leaned forward in a characteristic attitude of grave earnestness, "justly serving time in the penitentiary for offenses such as this company showed such a character of criminality, as I say, that the order requiring your attendance was the first entered."

Just before the court adjourned, the Standard Oil attorneys asked Judge Landis for an extension of thirty days in the time allowed them in which to file a bill of exceptions to the \$25,000 judgment. The six days originally granted will expire October 4. The Judge granted the extension. By an agreement between the attorneys for the oil company and District Attorney Sims, however, the latter must be supplied with at least a portion of the bill by October 1.

Attorney-General Bonaparte's letter to District Attorney Sims regarding immunity for the Alton follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24. "To Edwin W. Sims, Esq., United States Attorney, Chicago:

"Sir—When the special Grand Jury summoned to investigate charges against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company shall again attend, in accordance with the Court's order of the 3rd inst., you are instructed to very respectfully inform the Court that this Department has more carefully considered the case and is unable to find any sufficient reason for other action on its part than was indicated in the letter bearing date August 10 last from the Attorney-General to the Hon. K. M. Landis and to which Judge Landis referred in his remarks to the Grand Jury on August 14. You will assure the Court that this Department thoroughly appreciates the force and efficiency of the reasons of testimony in the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana as furnished by this Department; and it further recognizes the highly appropriate character of the said request under the peculiar circumstances of this unusual case."

You will further assure the Court of this Department's earnest wish to cooperate heartily and effectively with the judiciary and additional purpose to bring to justice in the judgment of the Attorney-General, individuals or corporations who are engaged in regulating interstate commerce, which prompted and was announced in the original order of the Court summoning this special Grand Jury. Moreover, you will reiterate expression of regret contained in the Attorney-General's letter of August 10 that this Department, by reason of its own ignorance of material facts determining its present action, could not advise the Court as to the above mentioned original order."

Likewise appears to the department to accord, with proper respect toward the Court, that on its behalf you should explain the evident necessity which existed, in the judgment of the Attorney-General, for an authoritative public statement of its position as therefore advised in consequence of your request for a postponement in the case on September 18th. While the department entertains no objection in this statement, entire confidence in your sound judgment and devotion to duty, it felt that this request on your part might not only cause but had in fact caused some measure of confusion in the public mind as to the fact, which if not corrected, would lead to misconception of its own attitude regarding a matter as to which it has to determine in the singular appropriate words used by Judge Landis on August 14, "that the most perfect good faith required the Government of the United States to do."

"In this case the Department has duly considered, as you are aware, interesting and pertinent facts which led you to ask the postponement, and in its desire to carry out thoroughly the wishes of the court explained in the order of August 14 it has gone over again the testimony of all the witnesses then in the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company who testified at the trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and having so done it respectfully reports to the court, through you,

that although the facts rendered such a scrutiny clearly appropriate, and although some parts of the evidence are undeniably well settled, in the language of Mr. Justice Clifford in the above mentioned case:

"The nature and extent of these privileges are discussed at great length in the whiskey cases, 90 U. S. 581, and may be regarded as well settled. In the language of Mr. Justice Clifford in the above mentioned case:

"The accomplice acquires only an equitable right to the clemency of the executive, which, as Lord Mansfield said, rests on usage and the good behavior of accomplices, who, in a proper case, will be called by the Court in order that he may apply for the pardon to which he is equitably entitled."

"Should it be objected that the application may not be objectionable to the answer of the Court must be in substance that given by Lord Denman on a similar occasion, that we are not to presume that the equitable title to mercy which the humblest and most criminal accomplice may thus acquire by testifying to the truth in a Federal court will not be sacredly accorded to him by the President, in whom the pardoning power is vested by the Federal Constitution."

"The same Justice says further, referring to the case of the United States vs. Lee, 4 McLean 103: 'Public policy may be the great ends of justice, it was said in the second case' (U. S. vs. Lee) 'require that the arrangement between the public prosecutor and the accomplice should be made for the sake of a pardon, which of itself is a complete recognition of the usage and practice established in the place of the ancient proceedings of approval.'"

"The Department has felt that its high regard for the Court and its sense of the importance and delicacy of the inquiry required of it by the order of August 14 forbade that this inquiry should be committed to any subordinate, however competent or trusted. The subject has, therefore, received throughout the personal attention of the Attorney-General. Having submitted the foregoing report, explanations and statements of the Department to the Court, you will thereupon respectfully move the Court that the special Grand Jury be discharged from further consideration of the above mentioned subject matter, and you will immediately report to the Attorney-General the result of the proceedings of the Court, the premises and any which may be taken thereon by the Court. Yours respectfully, CHARLES B. BONAPARTE, Attorney-General."

Whatever disposition was to be made of the Alton case, it was interesting to those who have been watching with more than passing interest, the Government's attitude toward the case, and the Department's attitude in regard to the contemplated action against the International Harvester Company. Mr. Bonaparte has announced that he will not return to Washington until the case of Purdy, assistant to the Attorney-General, is expected to return soon from his vacation trip to Europe.

The department is now made from Washington that Mr. Bonaparte desires the enactment of more laws touching on the question of trusts. It is said the Attorney-General has even set himself at work preparing the means for a proposed bill that will make the Sherman Anti-Trust act more stringent. Mr. Bonaparte does not believe, try those who claim to be in a position to know, that the mere dissolution of a trust is punishment enough. He is said to favor criminal prosecution and imprisonment for those who claim to be in a position to know, that the mere dissolution of a trust is punishment enough. He is said to favor criminal prosecution and imprisonment for those who claim to be in a position to know, that the mere dissolution of a trust is punishment enough.

Mr. Bonaparte is apparently well satisfied with the conduct of the Government's case for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The letter written to Mr. Sims regarding the immunity promised the Alton was decided upon following a conference between the Attorney-General and Mr. Sims in Chicago last week.

SWATS A PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

Judge Landis Says to Speak of Him as a Candidate Is to Impair His Honor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—"To mention me as a probable candidate for Presidential honors is almost to impair my judicial honor."

That was Judge K. M. Landis's swat at a Presidential bee that buzzed about the Federal Building to-day. It came from nobody knew where and died a sudden death. It appears that the politicians are en-

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We Have Confidence in Our Clothes for Men

Skepticism is, in itself, no particular virtue. It is the easiest thing in the world to doubt.

But the skeptic whose doubts are honest is a fair target for honest argument.

We delight in the sincere skeptic. He reads—and stays away. But one day, more in the spirit of contradiction than with any desire to buy clothes, he wanders to that Waterloo of doubters—our fifth floor.

That little prospecting trip is the one thing that demonstrates a willingness to be convinced.

And the convincing is so easy.

Distinctive Fall Overcoats, \$15 to \$40.

The luxury of a Saks Topcoat is instantly felt the moment you slip it on. It "feels" different—it is different.

We have created several new fall models in which no less than sixty distinct fabric patterns are shown, ranging from the very conservative to the ultra fashionable.

In all of them the elegance and finish for which our craftsmen are noted are conspicuous.

MEASURE THE COST

of Stetson shoes by what you get for the price. Stetsons cost five-fifty to nine dollars the pair and are worth it. It is not necessary to turn to custom-made shoes for satisfaction, when escaping from the flood of ordinary footwear. The Stetson gives custom-shoe quality and comfort at less cost.

The STETSON SHOP 900 N. 10th St. Stetsons cost \$5.50 to \$9.00 the pair.

deavoring to make capital out of Judge Landis's popularity because of his rulings on the bench. When told some one might, according to rumor, tender him the Democratic nomination for President, he said:

"Don't say anything about that. It is almost an impeachment of my judicial honor. To assume that I would accept political preferment as a reward for anything I might do on the bench is to impeach my integrity as a man and my honor as a Judge. No, sir, I won't dignify the rumor by discussing it."

LET'S HARRIMAN OUT.

Alton Decision Also Clears the Way for Clover Leaf Merger.

The decision in the Alton immunity matter paved the way for completion of the sale of the Alton to the Toledo, St. Louis and Western. The Clover Leaf people were naturally averse to buying into a lawsuit, and last month when the contract for the transfer of the Rock Island's majority holdings to them was made it was provided that it should be void in case the Government prosecuted the road for its rebates to the Standard Oil Company.

The two other conditions were matters of routine and have been complied with. The Clover Leaf was to examine the Alton's books and satisfy itself of the physical condition of the Alton property. Both these matters have been completed to the satisfaction, one of the Clover Leaf directors said yesterday, of the directors of the company. No board meeting has been held, however, since the examinations were made, and it will be necessary for the board to approve formally the findings of the examiners. A meeting for this purpose will probably be held this week, and active work will begin on the merger of the Alton, the Clover Leaf, the Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis into a large and important independent system.

Another result of the decision that was considered of prime importance was the release of E. H. Harriman and his associates in the management of the Alton from prosecution. Mr. Harriman was chairman of the executive committee of the Alton both while the alleged rebating went on and while the evidence against the Standard Oil Company was turned over to the Government. Mr. Harriman is accounted either a member or a close associate of the Standard Oil party, and it was considered certain that he knew of the giving of evidence to the Government against the Standard.

NO CASE OF BRIBERY

When Officials Approached Him No Power to Sell What Was Wanted.

In the case of the United States against Balentin Aguirre, in which the defendant was charged with attempting to bribe two special agents employed by the Department of Justice to inspect naturalization certificates, United States Commissioner Ridgway has dismissed the complaint. The specific charge was the payment of \$25 and \$15 to Edward Chaim and Charles T. Mink, respectively, to influence them in deciding that Aguirre's naturalization papers were not spurious, a decision that was not within their functions. The agents reported the offer and Aguirre's arrest followed.

Brackett Says He Did His Duty.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, whose appointment as Deputy Attorney-General to investigate alleged frauds in Broome county was revoked by Attorney-General Jackson, has sent a letter to Mr. Jackson saying that the latter has been mistaken "with respect to your statements of fact and innuendoes." He said he had done his duty without fear or favor, and would not permit to go uncontradicted the statement that he had been discourteous to his associate, Mr. Farley.

Slawson & Hobbs, REAL ESTATE SPECIALISTS, Columbus Ave., 73d & 74th Sts., Phone 7240 Columbus.

Business Walking Suits A STYLE necessary to the well-dressed man. This Fall will see a moderate length skirt, with flaps pockets on hips and cut with a full rounded swing from the lower button. The fabrics offer wide scope for choice.

This garment practically combines the usefulness of a flack and the dignity of a Morning Coat. Prices \$25 to \$48

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE. BROKAW BROTHERS